



Sphaenorhynchus carneus (Cope, 1868) (Amphibia: Anura: Hylidae): distribution extension, geographic distribution map and new state record

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Abstract: The genus *Sphaenorhynchus* Tschudi, 1838, is currently composed of 14 species, three of which are associated to the Amazon basin. Herein, we report the first record of *Sphaenorhynchus carneus* for the state of Amapá, district of Ariri, municipality of Macapá, Amapá state. This record represents an increase of its known geographic distribution of approximately 1,085 km northwest from its nearest locality, state of Amazonas.

Key words: Eastern Amazon, Amapá, range extension

The genus *Sphaenorhynchus* Tschudi, 1838, includes small greenish treefrogs that inhabit and reproduce on temporary, permanent, or semi-permanent ponds in open areas (Cruz and Peixoto 1980). *Sphaenorhynchus* is characterized by the snout sharply inclined postero-ventrally in lateral view; dorsum, limbs and bones green in juveniles and adults; dorsal skin texture smooth, and that on the belly granular; tympanum indistinct; pupil horizontally elliptical and webbed hands and feet. Also, males have a huge, median, subgular vocal sac and nuptial pads on thumbs (Rodriguez and Duelman 1994). The tadpoles have ovoid bodies, dorsal blotches and xiphicercal tails with moderately deep fins, not extending into body. The oral disc is small and subterminal, with a single row of submarginal papillae (Rodriguez and Duelman 1994; Suárez-Mayorga and Lynch 2001; Araujo-Vieira 2015).

Sphaenorhynchus is composed of fourteen species, distributed throughout the Amazon basin [*S. carneus* (Cope, 1868); *S. dorisae* (Goin, 1957) and *S. lacteus* (Daudin, 1800)], Brazilian Atlantic Forest [*S. botocudo* Caramaschi, Almeida and Gasparini, 2009; *S. bromelicola* Bokermann, 1966; *S. caramaschii* Toledo, Garcia, Lingnau and Haddad, 2007; *S. mirim* Caramaschi, Almeida and

Gasparini, 2009; *S. orophilus* (Lutz and Lutz, 1938); *S. palustris* Bokermann, 1966; *S. pauloalvini* Bokermann, 1973; *S. planicola* (Lutz and Lutz, 1938); *S. prasinus* Bokermann, 1973 and *S. surdus* (Cochran, 1953)], and one with unknown distribution [*S. platycephalus* (Werner, 1894)] (Harding 1991; Frost 2015).

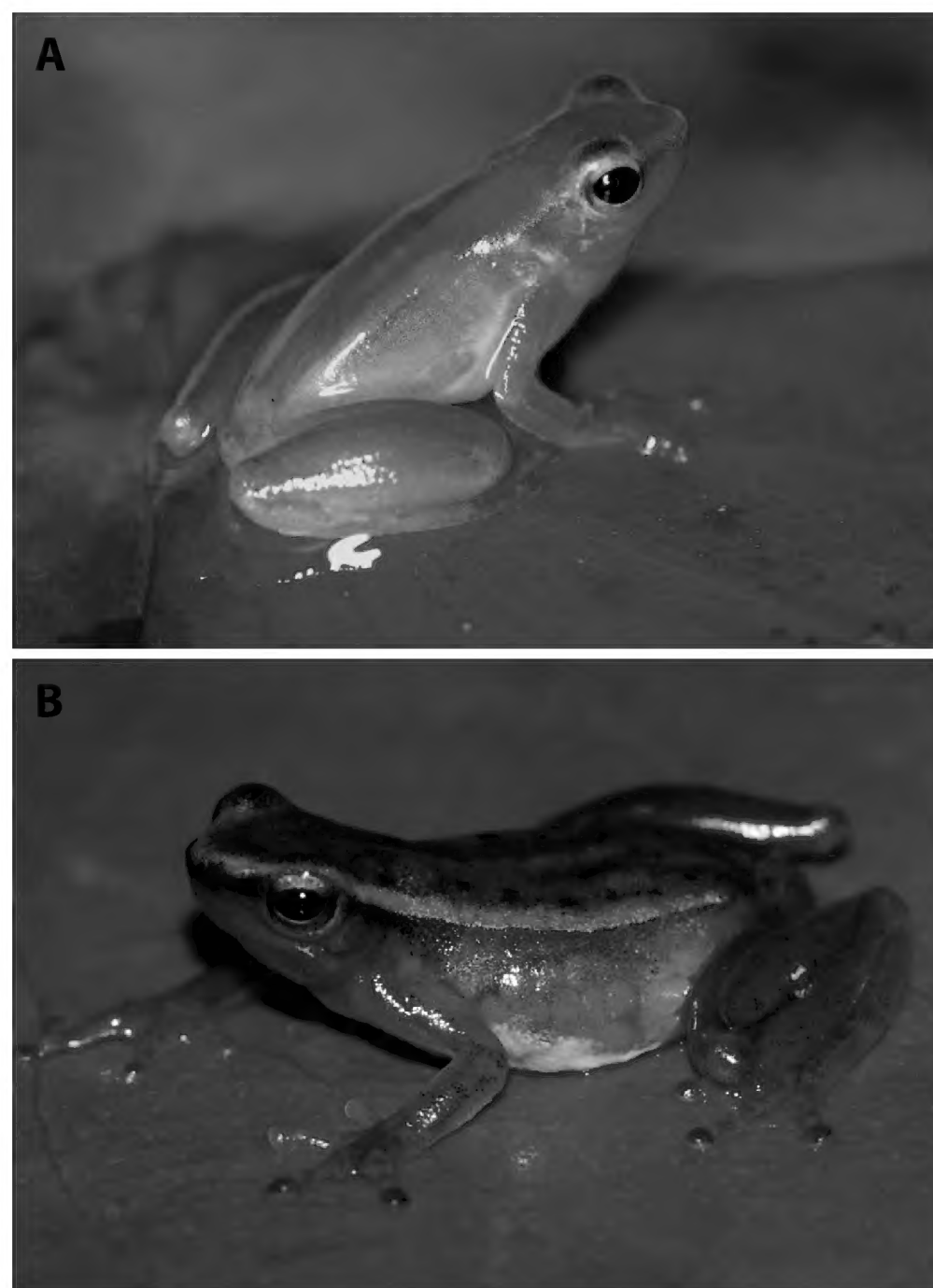


Figure 1. An adult male (A) and female (B) of *Sphaenorhynchus carneus* (CECCAMPOS 01208, 01255). Collected by J.C Sousa on 14 March 2015. Photo courtesy of C.E. Costa-Campos.

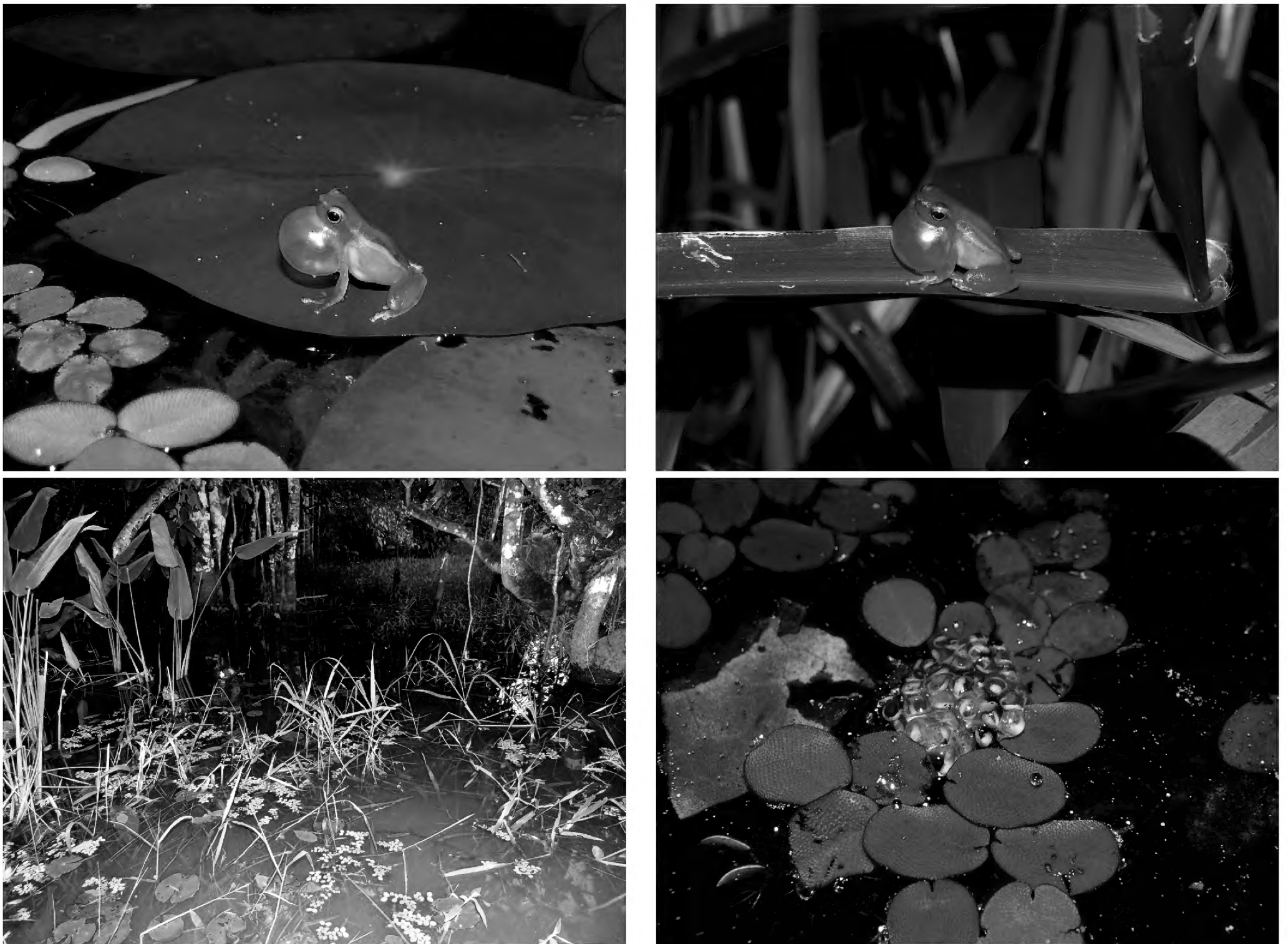


Figure 2. Calling and breeding habitats of *Sphaenorhynchus carneus*. district of Ariri, municipality of Macapá, Amapá state, Brazil. Photo courtesy of P.F. França and C.E. Costa-Campos.

The Neotropical hyliid frog *Sphaenorhynchus carneus* (Cope, 1868) is a small species characterized by the following traits: 1) snout-vent length varying from 15 to 18 mm in males and 22 to 23 mm in females; 2) pale green dorsal coloration with a golden stripe, delimited above and below by brown-reddish lines from the posterior corner of eye to the groin; 3) absence of vomerine teeth; 4) ventral region and vocal sac whitish green; 5) armpit and groin pale blue; 6) iris silvery, with elliptical pupil, and 7) fingers and toes yellowish green (Rodríguez and Duellman 1997).

During fieldwork on 15 March 2015, at 17:50 h, district of Ariri, municipality of Macapá, Brazil (0.299306° N, 51.129889° W, datum: WGS84), two adult males (mean SVL = 15.5 mm \pm 0.5 SD) and one adult female (SVL 15.9 mm) of *S. carneus* (Figure 1) were captured in flood plain at Rio Matapi. Adults males were observed at day and night when calling, perched on emergent vegetation, about 30–50 cm from the surface of water, on vertical of upon leaves, with their head upward or downward or in aquatic macrophytes (Figure 2).

Specimens were collected under permit number 37907-1 System Biodiversity Information and Authorization (SISBIO), Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio). Voucher specimens of *S. carneus* were euthanized with 5% lidocaine, fixed in a solution of 70% alcohol and 10% formalin. Specimens were deposited in the Herpetological Collection of Universidade Federal do Amapá (CECCAMPOS 01208, 01209, 01255). Identification of *S. carneus* was confirmed by Marinus Hoogmoed of Emilio Goeldi Paraense Museum.

Sphaenorhynchus carneus was reported to occur in the upper Amazon Basin of southern Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and western Amazon in Brazil (Azevedo-Ramos et al. 2004), but the species is also presumably to be found in amazonian Bolivia (De La Riva et al. 2000). Besides the first state record, the occurrence of *S. carneus* in the municipality of Macapá represents an increase of its known geographic distribution of approximately 1,085 km northwest from its nearest locality, state of Amazonas (Figure 3).

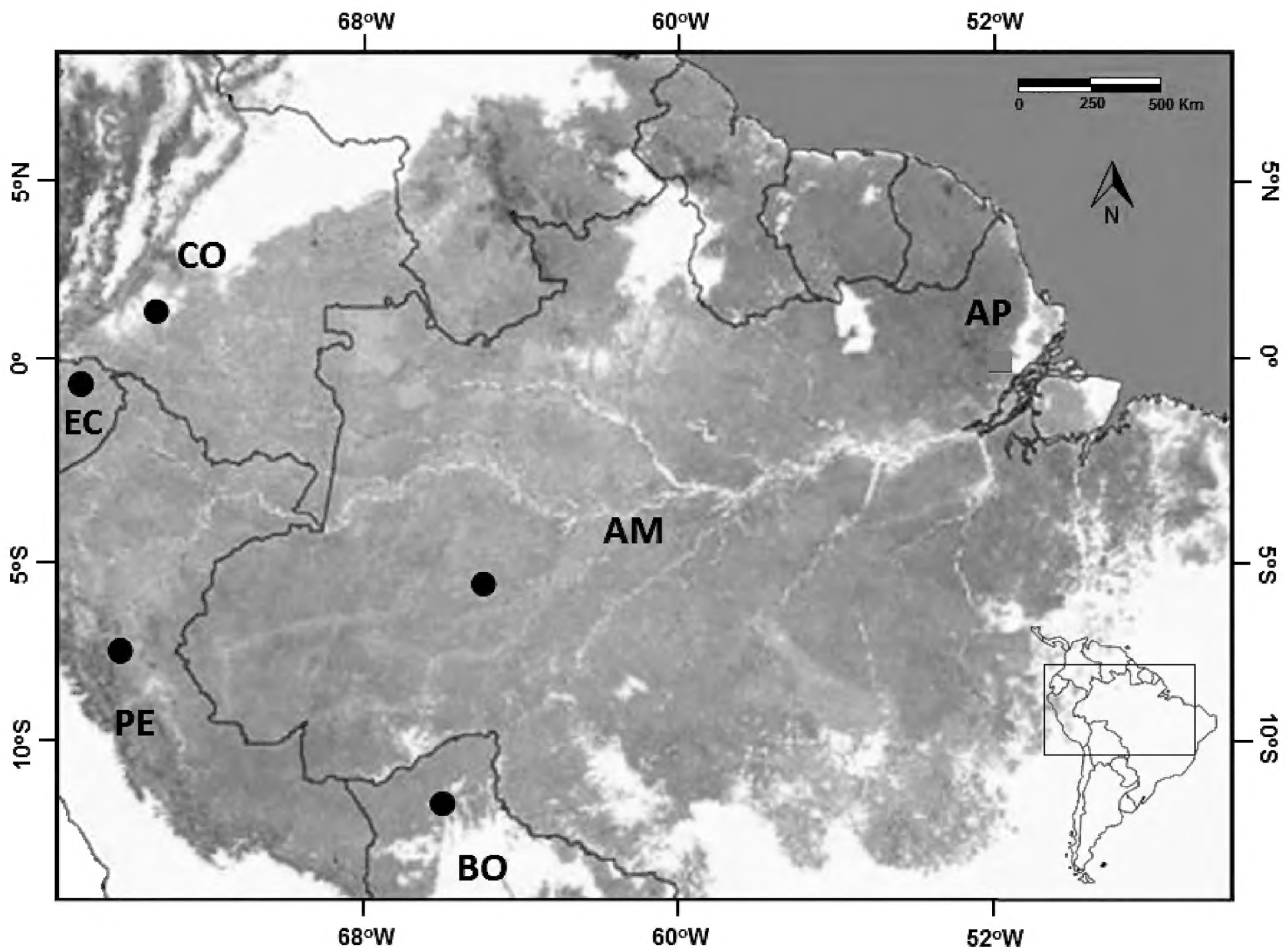


Figure 3. Geographic distribution of *Sphaenorhynchus carneus*. Black circles on map are based on literature records, red square constitute a new state record. AM = Amazonas; AP = Amapá; BO = Bolivia; CO = Colombia; EC = Ecuador; PE = Peru.

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